

## Chapter 2

### SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

#### Where to look for information and what to look for



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### 1. RECORDS

#### RECORD KEEPING

Greeks are basically a record keeping people. Registration of vital information were kept even in the smallest communities of no more than one hundred to two hundred people. Records are often kept in great detail and are well cared for.

At the same time, Greeks tend to be secretive about the extent of their record holdings. Throughout the centuries of Ottoman rule, 1453-1821, Greeks constantly had to protect themselves from oppression. For example, there was a constant threat of Greek boys being abducted to be trained as janissaries (Turkish soldiers), never to return home.

The Greeks developed a distrust of foreign authority that still causes them to distort information they will give to outsiders about their records.

Up until the twentieth century, there was no clear distinction between church and civil records. Under Turkish rule the Orthodox Church officials were, by virtue of their office, government officials. Then, after the Modern

Greek state was established in 1825, the church officials became state employees, charged with keeping censuses and other record keeping. Thus, the recording of births and deaths was done both as a religious responsibility and as a civil responsibility. Today the old records of the Church of Greece may be found in diocese archives and the local General Archives of Greece. They may also be found in local civil registry offices. There is evidence that many civil records have been copied from church records.

Since the records were kept locally by the municipality/community for civil records, and the diocese for church records, it is very important to know the name of the municipality to which the town you are interested in belonged at the time period you are interested in. It is also important to know what the name of the municipality is today and where are its offices located. Reading in Chapter 4 about the Administrative Structure of Greece will help you learn more about this subject. Keep in mind that the municipality has always played great role in record keeping.

For a definition of the word *municipality* see Appendix A Glossary, p.147.

## TYPES OF RECORDS

(For **samples** of records see pp.32-44.)

There exists a variety of different types of records in Greece where your ancestor may have been recorded. These records were kept for various reasons by different types of record keepers. Records kept by the church are called *church records*, and records kept by the government are called *civil records* although complete separation did not occur until 1925 when the national government organized a department for government registration of vital records. This department is called Ληξιαρχείον [Lixiarheion]. Its offices, as well as the records themselves are also called Lixiarheion.

Civil registrations of births, marriages, and deaths are conducted at mayor's offices (or community president's offices before January 1999) in smaller towns, and at special registry offices in larger cities.

### a. Church Records

- Church of Greece

The official name of the Orthodox Church in Greece is: Εκκλησία της Ελλάδος [Ekklesia tis Ellados, Church of Greece].

The records of the Church of Greece are usually *Diocese Registers* and very few *Parish Registers*. This means that the churches in each town will not have old records. The old records are found in the *Iera Mitropolis* [diocese] which is located in a large city, usually the capital of the nomos [county].

These records include:

- Births/Baptisms [Γεννήσεις/Βαφτίσεις]
- Marriages [Γάμοι], or Marriage Licenses [Άδειες Γάμων ], or sometimes called Πρωτόκολλον Συνοικεσίων [Protokollon Synoikesion]

- Certificates that the person mentioned is not married [Πιστοποιητικά Αγαμίας]
- Divorces [Διαζύγια]
- Deaths [Θάνατοι]
- Permissions for burials
- Parish Members listed by families [Κατάστιχον Ενοριτών]. In most cases this type of record includes four generations of each family, and 100% of the population of small towns.
- Parish Residents in Welfare
- Parish Members and their Donations
- List of certificates issued. Records of Clergymen [Κατάστιχον Κλήρου]. This record gives the original names of each clergyman (when ordained they usually take a new given name), birthplace, year of birth, education, his family members and their birth dates. Also comments regarding each clergyman.
- Prayer Rolls of living and of dead. These contain names of living and dead members of a family. They were submitted to the parish to be read during services. The dead were listed separately, usually marked with a cross on the top of the list.

Do not be surprised if you find in diocese archives civil records such as *Records of Family Status* [Δελτία Οικογενειακής Καταστάσεως] or *Town Register* [Δημοτολόγιον], or *List of Voters* [Εκλογικός Κατάλογος].

Each Diocese has jurisdiction over an area similar to a county but not always the same as a county. For example the Mitropolis Halkidos covers the county Euvoias. It also covers the district Skopelou which belongs to the county Magnisias. In other cases one county is covered by two separate Mitropolis. In the case of the Diocese Rethymnis vital records of small towns were all kept together in one book, and records of the city separate in another book. The same diocese also kept together records of two districts, and even two

counties, as in the case of the counties Rethymnis and Irakleiou.

Some church books were kept on a parish level, or town level. Most of them were kept on a district level (including all towns of one district [eparhia]). For addresses of dioceses see chapter 7, p.80. Some of these records have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request.

- Catholic Church

The records of the Catholic Church in Greece are written in Latin or Italian. Some of these records have been microfilmed. The members of the Catholic Church are Greek citizens; therefore they are included in Greek civil records.

- Armenian Church

Records of the Armenian Community in Greece are written in Armenian. Some of these records have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request. The members of the Armenian Church are Greek citizens; therefore they are included in Greek civil records.

- Jewish Synagogues

Rabbis in Greek towns were instructed by the Greek government to keep records of the members of the Jewish community. When the Greek male registers were constructed, Rabbis participated in the committee that was assigned this task. Those Jewish people who were born in Greece are Greek citizens; therefore they are listed in the Greek civil records.

## **b. Civil Records**

The δήμος [dimos], meaning municipality, has played a great role in record keeping in Greece. Therefore it is very important to know to which municipality (government of towns) the town you are interested in belonged

the time your ancestor lived there. The old books bear the name that the municipality had at that time. Also it is important to know to which municipality the town you are interested in belongs today, because the old books are now stored at the office (Town Hall) of the new municipality. That information is included in the book *Greek Gazetteer* by Lica H. Catsakis (see chapter 6, p.72).

The boundaries and names of many counties have changed throughout the years. For example the county [nomos] *Argolidos* with the county *Korinthias* in previous years was one county named *Argolidokorinthias*. It would not hurt to check whether the old records of Argolidos include records of Korinthias, although today they are two different counties. We need also to remember that many towns had foreign names due to foreign occupation of the land. Eventually the towns took back their original Greek name or received a new name. Most of these changes of names took place during the second and third decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since the most of Greek emigration took place during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most immigrants would refer to their birth place by its old name. You can find the new name of the town searching through books (gazetteers) which list changes of names of towns. (See chapter 6, p.73).

- Male Register [Μητρώον Αρρένων, Mitroon Arrenon]. Usually they start from 1830, but are retrospective (compiled on a later date). These records were constructed for drafting and voting purposes. It is advisable to always check the date a record was compiled. If your ancestor had left that town or died before the record was compiled, he may not be included in that record.
- Female Register/Male and Female Register [Μητρώον Θηλέων/Μητρώον Αρρένων και Θηλέων, Mitroon Thileon/ Mitroon Arrenon kai Thileon. This list is similar to the Male Register, only it

includes females as well. This type of record was kept later, from about 1860.

- Town Register [Δημοτολόγιον, Dimotologion] is a list of residents by families, similar to a census record, compiled by the Mayor's office. Available in Town Halls are usually the ones compiled in 1887, in 1914, and in more recent years. Refugees that came to Greece in the 1920's became residents of the cities in which they settled, and their names were added to the Town Registers as Supplemental recordings, titled "Συμπληρωματικά" [Sympliromatika].
- Reports [Εκθέσεις, Ektheseis]. These sometimes include four generations, compiled by the Mayor's office.
- Family Status [Οικογενειακή Κατάσταση, Oikogeneiaki Katastasis] is similar to a Family Group Record, compiled by the Mayor's office.
- Census [Απογραφή, Apografi]. The ones conducted by the Greek government start from 1828, 1836-1845 yearly, then every 3 or 5 years, and finally every 10 years. There was one done retrospectively for 1821. In previous years censuses in Greece were performed by other countries such as France and Italy. Some of these records can be found in Greece at the National Library; also in Venice, Italy, and Vienna, Austria.
- Voting List [Εκλογικός Κατάλογος, Eklogikos Katalogos]
- List of people qualifying for jury duty [Κατάλογος Ενόρκων, Katalogos Enorkon]. These lists included prominent males from all over the country. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Greek government ordered that those qualifying for jury duty should be reputable, trustworthy people. A list of those qualifying for jury duty was made yearly in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The list is done by county, district, and municipality. This makes it very easy to search. You need to find on the list the name of the *nomos* [county], then the name of the *eparhia* [district] in

which your town belonged at that period of time. It is not recommended that you check the municipality name because the names of municipalities were changed in 1912, unless you do know what the name of the municipality in which your town belonged at that particular time. (For explanation of the word *municipality* see Appendix A, Glossary, p.147). The information included in this type of record is: full name (including father's given name or initial), age, permanent residence, occupation, and property value in drachmas. Those lists were published in the Greek Government Gazette [Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως, Efimeris tis Kyverniseos] (see p.26). Some copies of the Government Gazette containing such lists have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request. Some of these records are included in microfilms #1038847, #1039000, #1462001, #1462002 etc. Check the Family History Library Catalog, locality search, under the name of the district [eparhia, επαρχία] in which the birth place of your ancestor belongs.

- Burial Records [Ταφολόγιον, Tafologion]. These records were kept by the local cemeteries. They usually give the full name of the deceased, and death date. They may also give death date, age, place of birth, cause of death, and name of father (or parents).
- Grave stones are **not** a good source of information in Greece, except if the grave is a family grave [οικογενειακός τάφος, oikogeneiakos tafos], which means that the family owns the grave. In all other cases the graves are borrowed for three or more years, after which the remains of the deceased are placed in a special metal box, labeled with the full name, birth and death dates of the deceased, and placed in alphabetical order in a small building called *Οστεοφυλάκιο, Osteofylakio* [Charnel House] located in the cemetery.

- Book of Relatives of the Deceased [Βιβλίον Συγγενών Αποθανόντων, Vivlion Syggenon Apothanonton]. This record includes detail information about the deceased, and the survived relatives. Such records were found in the Town Hall of a small town in the mainland. It was kept on a printed book which indicates that more towns were keeping the same record. Only a few pages were filled, indicating that this type of record was discontinued. However it will not hurt to check if there was such a book kept in the town you are interested in.
- School Register [Μαθητολόγιον, Mathitologion], sometimes called Κατάστιχον Μαθητών, Katastihon Mathiton. It is a list of students including their father's name, place of origin, age, and their grades.
- Immigration Records [Μεταναστεύσεις, Metanasteuseis]
- Passports [διαβατήρια, diavatiria]
- Oath Records/Oath Reports [Πρωτόκολλον Ορκωμοσίας, Protokolon Orkomosias/Εκθέσεις Ορκωμοσίας, Ektheseis Orkomosias]. After the 1<sup>st</sup> Constitution was established (1844), a decree issued in 1846 stated that every male citizen, including those serving in the clergy, was obliged to take an oath, declaring his loyalty to the Constitution. This oath was taken in the presence of the Mayor of the town and the local priest. This act was recorded in a book called *Protokolon Orkomosias*, and was signed by the person who was taking the oath, by the Mayor of the town, and the priest. Separate Oath Records and Reports were kept for those of a faith other than the Greek Orthodox, in which case the priest (or the rabbi) of the person's faith would witness the oath and sign it together with the person who took the oath and the Mayor of the town. Another record called *Ektheseis Orkomosias* was also kept. This was a list of all the persons who took the oath, the date the oath was taken etc. Both

record and report were done in duplicate. One copy was sent to the Ministry of Interior and the other was kept in the Town Hall. Some of these records have been microfilmed in Nauplion by the Genealogical Society of Utah, and are available at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request.

- Citizen's Declarations. (See sample p.42.)
- Naturalization Records.
- Citizenship Records [Πολιτογραφήσεις, Politografiseis]. These include recordings of people who became permanent residents of a city.
- Changes of Surnames.

### c. Military Records

- Drafting lists [Στρατολογιοί Κατάλογοι]. In Greece every male at age 21 is obliged to serve in the armed forces for two years. This is mandatory. Therefore lists of those that are called to report for duty include 100% of the male population. Those lists were published in the Government Gazette [Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως]. The name of each draftee is listed under the county, district, and municipality of his birth place. Information included is the full name of the draftee, his father's given name, and his "class" [κλάσις], meaning age group. The "class" is very important for identifying the age of a male. Most of the time, especially in the past, instead of mentioning the year of birth of a male individual, the "class" to which he belonged was mentioned. For example instead of saying: John was born in 1900, they would say John is "klaseos 1921" [κλάσεως 1921]. The books that contain the above mentioned lists usually are identified by the "class" date, **not the birth date**, in which case you need to subtract 21 years from the date of the list in order to identify the birth year of the people listed. Some of these lists have been microfilmed and are available at the

Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request. Some microfilms that include such records are: Film #1039000 items 6-9, #1462001, #1462002, #2119199, #2103582, #2103583, #2103586, etc. Check the Family History Library Catalog, under locality search by typing the name of the district [eparhia, επαρχία] in which the birth place of your ancestor belongs.

- Marriage Records of military individuals. Those kept in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are written in German, and some of them are written both in German and in Greek.
- Identification papers for those who served in the armed forces. These records are occupying one page for each person, giving detailed information about each individual, with description of appearance etc. They are written in Greek.
- Pensions. Especially pensions issued to families of those killed in action.
- Marriage permissions. Those serving in the armed forces had to receive special permission to marry.

### **How were records kept and what to expect**

The earliest vital records were made by orthodox priests in the course of their priestly responsibilities of performing christenings, marriages and burials.

In Greece some church records begin in the sixteenth century or even earlier. Local priests were obliged to record births, marriages, and deaths. These recordings were delivered to the Επισκοπή [Episkopi – subdivision of diocese] or to the Ιερά Μητρόπολις [Iera Mitropolis, diocese].

In other countries of Eastern Europe where a large number of Greeks lived, and in areas under Turkish rule, the Greek Orthodox Church kept registers of the Greek population, birth, marriage/divorce, and death records, as well as wills, dowries and other contracts, lists of students attending Greek schools etc. Such

records from Hungary, and Albania, as well as Asia Minor in Turkey, and maybe other countries have been microfilmed by the Family History Library. For more about the Family History Library see p.19.

In Greece, persons who wanted to marry had to make application to the local priest. The prospective couple submitted certificates giving birth, parentage and other information on themselves. If the groom was from another town he was required to submit a certificate, from the diocese to which his home town belonged, verifying that he was not married. Such certificates were called *Pistopoiitika Agamias* [Πιστοποιητικά Αγαμίας] meaning: *certificate that a person is not married*, and were issued by the diocese of the person's birthplace. The diocese would keep record of the certificates issued. The certificates submitted by the prospective couple were forwarded by the local priest to the diocese office [Iera Mitropolis], and in some cases to the bishop's office [Episkopi]. After it was made sure that neither party was still married to someone else, nor were they closely related to the intended spouse, a marriage license was issued usually in the form of a permission given to the priest to perform the marriage. Usually the marriage date was one day after the license's date. If the marriage did not actually take place, this fact was noted in the license record.

The records kept in Greece usually give the following information:

Births/baptisms - name, dates of birth and baptism, names and age of parents, sometimes including mother's maiden name, and name of godparent. For each person mentioned the name (or initial of) his/her father's name is given.

Marriages - names of the bride and groom, the date of marriage, names of the parents of the bride and groom, sometimes the ages of the bride and groom and their birthplaces, name of priest performing the marriage, and names of witnesses.

Marriage Licenses - date license was issued, name of both parties, birthplaces, residence, parents' names, whether first or subsequent marriage, parish in which the marriage was performed, name of best man/woman [κουμπάρος/κουμπάρα koumparos/koumpara], names of two witnesses called εγγυηταί [eggyitai], name of priest, and sometimes date of marriage.  
Death/burial - name of the deceased, father's name, date of death, age, marital status, cause of death, place of burial, name of the person who gave the information, and sometimes the name of the attending physician. Death records of married women usually do not give the maiden names.

Note that the information in older registers may not be as complete.

### **How to use the records**

If you are looking at records, while visiting in Greece, copy information for all people who appear on the record having the same surname with the one you are searching for. Since records are kept locally, it is natural that in a small town people with the same surname are all related. Most likely you will not have another opportunity to look at the same record again. Therefore you should even copy the information of all those with surnames that appear in your family tree. Eventually you will be able to connect them one to another. If you are looking at records that are available in your area, such as microfilmed records, or information available in Libraries or the Internet, you need only to look for one person at a time.

Greek customs of naming children will help you connect people of the same family.

For example:

Two men of approximately same birth date with the same given name and last

name, but different middle initials, they may be cousins, sons of two brothers, who were named after their common grandfather.

On a Male Register you can easily identify brothers by looking at their father's name.

For more information see chapter 9, p.119.

### **Indexes:**

The records are usually accompanied by Indexes. We cannot trust that the indexes include 100% of the actual records. We need to check the accuracy of an index by taking 5-10 recordings and see if they are included in the index.

Often when a book, such as an index, is divided in separate sections for each letter of the alphabet, if the section provided for a letter is full, the recording continues on another section provided for another letter, and a reference to the page or section where the listing continues is noted. For example if there are more names to be listed under the letter "A" and there are no more pages available on that section, at the bottom of the last page of the section provided for the letter "A" you will see a note stating that the recording is continued on the section of letter "O" or another letter, wherever the listing of the names starting with an "A" continues. Indexes may be found at the end of each year, or at the beginning or the end of each book.

### **Dates:**

Dates are not always in order. Some records that have been microfilmed start with recordings that were done in December and they end with recordings done in January of the same year. Also, in a book that includes records of a particular year, i.e. 1913, it is possible to find one or more recordings of previous year(s). We assume that these are delayed recordings.

**Alphabetical order:**

Usually the names on a list are listed in alphabetical order of the surname. Sometimes they are in alphabetical order of given names. Names may be written by listing first the given name, followed by the father's given name, and then the last name (surname). Some times the order is different. The surname may appear first followed by the given name and last is the father's given name. Or the father's given name may be after the surname, and the given name of the person may be last. This may create confusion. The way to avoid confusion is to check the ending of the given names. The person's given name is in the nominative case, while the given name of his father appears in the genitive case. To better understand how the nominative and genitive cases are formed please see chapter 10, p.132.

**Duplicates:**

Some records were kept in duplicate; in other words the same record appears in two different books. For example we found out that in 1872 the death records of Halkis, Euvoias, were kept in two separate books. The record was identical, except that the second book mentioned the father's name of the informant. The informant was the father of the deceased. This brought our family tree further back one more generation.

**Volumes:**

Volumes in Greece are usually marked by letters with an accent: Α', Β', Γ', Δ' etc. However some books of records in Greece, such as the records from Athinai [**Athens**], are marked with the letters Α', Β', Γ', Δ', Ε', ΣΤ', Ζ', Η', Θ', etc. which appear to be volume numbers, but **are not**. They indicate the part (τμήμα) of the city of Athens in which the record was kept. Therefore each of those parts starts with January and ends with December of the same year. If you do not know the part of the city in which your ancestor lived, you need to check each one of these books.

**How to search records when you do not know Greek**

Do not feel that because you do not know Greek you cannot search the records. Those who do research in other countries, such as Germany, do you think they necessarily know the language? No, not all of them. Not to mention that the old German alphabet is not at all easier to read than the Greek alphabet. The Greek alphabet has more letters common with the Latin (English) alphabet.

You do not need to read the whole text of a record. All you need is to know how the name you are looking for is spelled in Greek. The section of this manual that talks about the language gives you the Greek alphabet in print (see chapter 10,p.128) and in handwriting (see Chapter 10,p.132). If this does not help, you can always ask someone who knows Greek to write for you in Greek the name you are interested in. The Greek Orthodox Church in your area can direct you to such a person.

When you find on a record the name you are looking for, and even if you suspect that the name you see on the record is the one you are looking for, you can make a copy of that page and ask a person in your area who speaks Greek to translate it for you. Or mail it to the Greek Consulate in your area, to be translated (there is a charge), or you can mail it to the Family History Library (no charge). The Family History Library will translate for you a small document or a certificate, but will not do extensive translations for you. For more information about the FHL see p.19. If you receive help from someone in your area who speaks Greek make sure that in return you offer money, service, or something that the person that helped you is interested in, as an exchange for the service you receive.

Usually the older the records are the more difficult to read they are. We cannot expect a record of 1760 to be in clear handwriting.



Do not get discouraged. This problem exists with records from any country. Yet it can be overcome. The more we read (or try to read) a record, the more we get familiar with the recorder's handwriting. It is helpful when we know the format of a record (see samples, pp.32-44). We can recognize the name of the month or of the day of the week. For a list of those names see chapter 11, pp.141-142.

An easy way to look for the name you are interested in is to note the appearance of the name. For example if the name you are interested in is Karagiannopoulos it would be written in Greek Καραγιαννόπουλος. There are letters in that name that are similar to the English letters (K, a, p, o, s). The 3<sup>rd</sup> letter and the 5<sup>th</sup> have a line going down, and the letter third to the last has a line going up. Also the length of the name can help. When the name you are looking for is a long name, you do not need to try to read short names such as Καράς [Karas].

### **Where can you find the records you need**

Some very old birth/baptism, marriage, death records etc. are in monasteries.

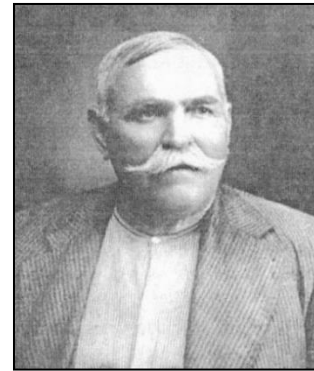
Most *marriage* records are kept in the local diocese. There is evidence that the certificates submitted for a marriage (which include more detailed information) are kept on file at the local diocese. Church officials are very hesitant to permit personal inspection of the registers or send information through the mail. This obstacle can often be overcome if you know someone who is a friend of the priest or who works in the church office.

Most *birth* and *death* records, *male registers*, *town registers* etc. of the 1800s and 1900s are kept at the local mayors' office (Town Hall), and some may be found in private hands.

*Μητρώον Αρρένων*, *Mitroon Arrenon* [Male Register] is the one kept at hand at the Dimarheion [Town Hall]. Copies can also be found at the Nomarheion (office of nomos

[county]), and at the Eparheion (office of eparhia [district]).

The Mayors and the Town Hall clerks are usually more cooperative. Individuals (usually former Town Hall clerks) who possess a private collection of such records are usually more willing to share the information, or they may even provide you with copies.



**Georgios D. Mantafounis**  
**Resident of Ahilleion, Magnisias born in Hamako**

If the town that was your ancestor's birth place has become a ghost town you need to find out where the records have been moved. They may have been moved to the capital of the eparhia [district] to which the ghost town belonged, (example Vrahnion - Kalavrita) or they may have been moved to the new town to which the residents of the ghost town have settled, (example Hamako - Ahilleion).

*Male registers* are kept also at drafting offices. Military records are kept at the Ministry of Defense in Athens, and at local drafting offices [*Στρατολογικά Γραφεία*, *Stratologika Grafeia*].

Military officials of local Drafting Offices are very reluctant to let you obtain any information from their books, even when those books are more than 150 years old. The officials of the central drafting office in Athens are more understanding, and more cooperative.

Some old church or civil records, including court records, military records etc. can be

found in the *Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους*, *ΓΑΚ – Genika Arheia tou Kratous*, [GAK General Archives of Greece] (see below under “Archives”). For learning more about how to obtain information from Greece by mail see chapter 8, p.93. For more information about archives see below.



**The Town Hall of Leonidion, Arkadias.**  
The Municipal Archive is on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, and the GAK Archive of Leonidion is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

Some copies of Greek records can be found at the Family History Library. The Family History Library has microfilmed records from some areas of Greece. These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. To learn more on how to use the Family History Library see section “Libraries” p.19.

## **2. ARCHIVES**

- a. Municipal Archives [*Δημοτικά Αρχεία*, *Dimotika Arheia*] found in the Town Halls.
- b. Vital Records Archive [*Ληξιαρχείον*, *Lixiarheion*], established in 1925, therefore it only contains records after 1925. This name “Lixiarheion” creates confusion because some old books bear the name “Lixiarheion” which means Vital Records. These records are referred to as **civil registers**. But in actuality, the distinction between church and state was not clearly defined. In 1925 the Greek government established a department with the sole responsibility to record birth,

marriages, and deaths. The process however continued to be conducted locally. This department and the records it keeps are called *Lixiarheion*. As a result, in Greece today, the terms *Lixiarheion*, *Lixiarhikai praxeis*, and *Lixiarhika vivlia* bring to mind only the records kept after 1925. Therefore, avoid using these terms when looking for old records. Instead, use the term *palia vivlia*, *παλιά βιβλία* [old books]. Before 1925 the vital records were kept by the Mayors or the Community Presidents. In years before 1830 they were kept by church officials.



**The Athens Academy, built in the late 1800's**

- c. General Archives of Greece
- d. [*Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους – ΓΑΚ*, *Genika Arheia tou Kratous – GAK*]. This is a government related organization by which old documents are selected, cataloged and preserved. The headquarters of it and the Archive of Athens are housed in the Athens Academy Building, (see picture above) on E. Venizelou Street. The archives for other parts of the country are usually located in the capital of each *eparhia* [district], and are called *Ιστορικό Αρχείο...* [*Historical Archive...*] followed by the name of the *eparhia* [district]. The archivists of those archives are usually historians, people who understand better the value of historical documents, and who would be more willing to help you find the information you seek.

- e. Drafting Archives [*Στρατολογικά Αρχεία, Stratologika Arheia*]. These can be found locally in the “*Stratologiko Grafeio*” [Conscription Office] located in large towns. As mentioned above, the Military officials that are in charge of such local archives are not as cooperative as those at the Headquarters of the *Stratologiko Grafeio* in Athens. Keep in mind that some military records of the 1830-1860 may be written in German. To understand better the reason for this, see chapter 3, *Greek History*, p.45.
- f. Notarial Archives [*Συμβολαιογραφικά Αρχεία, Symvolaiografika Arheia*] include contracts of land transfers, dowry contracts, wills etc. These are archives of private offices called *Symvolaiografeia* [*Συμβολαιογραφεία*] kept by attorneys who specialize in the profession of *Symvolaiografos* [*Συμβολαιογράφος*]. Every contract, will, etc. must be done in the presence of a *Symvolaiografos* who must record it and keep it in his archive. When the *Symvolaiografos* dies, the archive stays with his successor. Some of these notarial archives of Argos, Argolidos, Greece, have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers upon request.
- g. Judicial Archives [*Δικαστικά Αρχεία, Dikastika Arheia*], found at the Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης, Υπουργείο Dikaiosisynis [Department of Justice].
- h. School Archives [*Αρχεία Σχολείων, Arheia Sholeion*]
- i. Cemetery Archives [*Αρχεία Νεκροταφείων, Arheia Nekrotafeion*]. Local cemeteries, especially those in large cities, kept a burial record called *Ταφολόγιον, Tafologion*.
- j. Private Archives [*Ιδιωτικά Αρχεία, Idiotika Arheia*]. Some retired municipal archivists, moved by their appreciation for history, have kept information about families, extracted from material available in the archive where they served.

### 3. LIBRARIES

#### ➤ THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The *Family History Library* is the world’s largest family history library. It was founded in 1894 to gather genealogical records and assist those interested in their family history

and genealogical research. Since 1985 it is located at the following address:

Family History Library  
35 North West Temple Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150-3400  
U.S.A.

The building is 142,000 square feet on five floors (four open to the public). Humidity, temperature, and lighting are designed to protect the collection from deterioration.

The Library is open to the general public at no charge. It is visited by an estimated 2,000 patrons or more each day. Those who cannot visit in person can have questions answered by contacting the FHL by phone: 801-240-2331 or 800-453-3860. For information about research in Greece it is best to call 801-240-2881. FAX: 801-240-5551.

E-mail: [fhl@ldschurch.org](mailto:fhl@ldschurch.org)

URL: <http://www.familysearch.org>.

#### **Records Collection:**

The collection includes over 2.2 million rolls of microfilms containing genealogical records; 742,000 microfiche; 300,000 books, serials, and other formats; and 4,500 periodicals.

- The *Ancestral File* is a computer file containing approximately 35.6 million names and often other vital information (such as date and place of birth, marriage, or death) of millions of individuals who have lived throughout the world. Names are organized into family groups and pedigrees. To allow for coordination of research, the file also lists names and

addresses of those who contributed to the file. The Ancestral File is available on compact disc and on the Internet as part of *FamilySearch*. Keep in mind that you can hope to find information about your family only if some distant relative has done the research before you and has submitted that information. Because the names and information were submitted by individuals, some of the information may not be absolutely accurate.



The Family History Library in Salt Lake City

- The *International Genealogical Index (IGI)* is a computer file that lists several hundred million names of deceased persons from throughout the world. It also lists some vital information, such as a birth or marriage date and place. Many names in the index come from vital records from the early 1500s to 1885. Others have been submitted by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The *International Genealogical Index* is available on the Internet, on compact disc, and microfiche.
- The *Pedigree Resource File* is a computer file that contains names; family relationships; and birth, marriage, and death information for millions of people. The information in this file appears as it was originally submitted and is not merged with information submitted by others.

Note that some of the above mentioned indexes are part of *FamilySearch*, a

computerized system of genealogical information available on the Internet.

Records available are from the United States, Canada, the British Isles, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa. In 2000, the collection increased monthly by an average of 4,100 rolls of film and 700 books. A majority of the records contain information about persons who lived before 1920.

Approximately 242 cameras have been microfilming records in over 40 countries. Records have been filmed in over 110 countries, territories, and possessions.



The International Floor of the FHL, Salt Lake City

Unfortunately **microfilming in Greece** has been discontinued. The Greek officials, both civil and church officials, have withdrawn the permission for microfilming old records of genealogical value. We hope that in the future permission will be granted again. For more details about microfilming see "Microfilms" on p.22.

#### **Patron Resources:**

There are 160 available patron computers, 509 microfilm readers, 46 microfiche readers, 29 microfilm and microfiche copiers, and 11 book copiers. The seating capacity is for 172 people at tables, plus additional standing workspaces.

#### **Personnel:**

More than 230 full-time and part-time professional staff and nearly 200 well-trained

volunteers are at the main building of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.



A professional, member of the FHL staff, assisting a patron

### **Family History Centers:**

Family History Centers are branches of the Family History Library. Over 4,000 family history centers operate in more than 88 countries. Local family history centers are staffed by helpful volunteers. About 100,000 rolls of microfilm are circulated to family history centers each month. To locate the nearest Family History Center contact the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, or check the Internet at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

The *Family History Centers* provide access to most of the microfilms and microfiche in the Family History Library to help patrons identify their ancestors. Everyone is welcome to come to the centers and use Family History Center resources. Keep in mind that the volunteers working at the Family History Centers most likely are not familiar with Greek research. However, they will be most helpful in showing you how to check the Family History Library Catalog, how to use the Library's resources, microfilms, microfiches, etc. They will be most helpful if you need to do research in the country in which the Center is located.

Family History Centers cannot respond to mail inquiries. Your questions should be directed to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The address is given on p.19.

### **Education:**

The Family History Library provides regular orientation classes, and specialized research classes free of charge. There are many different opportunities for education and training in family history research. The Family History Library provides opportunities for education to improve your research skills. Some of these opportunities are sponsored by the Library, and others are available from outside sources.

❖ Those sponsored by the library include:

- **Family History Library Classes.** These are offered by experienced genealogists, and are free of charge. Classes about research in Greece are offered at the main building of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.
- **Family History Library Publications.** Two of the most valuable publications for Greek research are:
  - The *Research Outline* for Greece is a publication that will help you on your research in Greece. It might not be available at the Family History Centers, but you can obtain it through the Family History Library in Salt Lake City by requesting it and mailing the cost of it.
  - The publication *Tracing Immigrant Origins* is very helpful for researching your Greek ancestors in the U.S.A., especially when you are not sure about the original name of your immigrant ancestor or his birthplace. For more details see "Research in the USA," p.6.
- **Research Guidance.** Experienced personnel will answer questions, and instruct you on the course and strategy of your research. Remember that volunteers in Family History Centers are not experienced in Greek research.

It is best to direct your questions to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City by regular mail, or by e-mail.

❖ Those sponsored by other organizations include:

- Genealogical Conferences
- Genealogical Institutes
- University Home-Study Courses

### Microfilms:

(For explanation of the word see Glossary p.147). The Acquisition Department of the Library searches all over the world for material of genealogical interest such as books, maps, old records, etc. The FHL buys the material that can be purchased, such as books, maps etc. For material that cannot be purchased, such as vital records (births, marriages, and deaths), censuses, etc. the Library copies this material on microfilms. A **list** of all the Greek towns – that their records have been microfilmed – is included in the author's website at [www.greekgenealogy.org](http://www.greekgenealogy.org). The towns are listed by county [nomos], therefore you need to know the county to which the town in which you are interested belongs. It is important that you check the films of the town you are interested in, then of the district [eparhia], also of the county [nomos], and finally the films listed under Greece – all counties. This is necessary because some records were kept on a town level, others on a district or on a county level, and some were kept for all the towns of Greece together in one record.

The microfilming is done by obtaining permission from the archive that holds the material of genealogical interest. Usually the FHL agrees to keep one copy for the Library's use, and give free of charge one copy of each roll of microfilm to the archive that gave permission for the microfilming.

The original rolls of microfilms are kept for safety in the **Granite Mountain Vault** located

in Utah. The Vault was tunneled in a Granite mountain for security against earthquakes and other disasters. The temperature and humidity in the Vault are strictly kept on levels favorable for the preservation of the microfilms.

The microfilms are numbered and cataloged. A large number of copies of microfilms are kept at the FHL in Salt Lake City. Copies of microfilms can be sent to any Family History Center upon request. The FHL in Salt Lake City as well as each Family History Center they provide special readers where the microfilms can be viewed. The patron who requests a microfilm may be charged a small fee to cover shipping costs. The microfilm can stay in the Family History Center for a short period of time (maybe a couple of weeks) but the time can be extended as long as months or even that they stay there permanently.

The collection of microfilms of the Family History Library includes genealogical reference material, vital records, and other primary source materials from many parts of the world. Records from the U.S.A., from Europe, the former Soviet Union, China, and other countries have been and are being microfilmed. But the Greek collection is limited. The library's negotiating arm, the *Genealogical Society of Utah*, was able to obtain permission to microfilm certain areas of Greece. Unfortunately as of now the microfilming has stopped. Maybe in the future, permission for more microfilming will be granted, so these valuable historical records will be preserved and will be available for use by those interested in their family history.

Each microfilm is divided into items. Usually each item includes one book, but some items may include more than one book. At the beginning and the end of each item there is a label indicating the content of the item etc. In some cases the label of an item, by mistake, might not include the information that is in

that item. For example the label may state Deaths, while Births and Marriages are also included in that item.

### **Books:**

The Family History Library has a small collection of books which can be valuable to your research for your Greek ancestors. Such books are Gazetteers (geographical dictionaries), Histories of towns, Records of towns, Personal histories etc.

One of the books of special interest is a nobility book of **Kerkyra** [Corfu], written in Italian, titled *Libro de' Cittadini Corciresi*. It includes families of **years 1477-1778**. This book is available only on microfilm. (Film #1176161 item 12).

### **Maps:**

The *Family History Library* provides a large selection of maps of Greece. Very helpful are also the *Road Maps* that are included in the selection of the Library.

### **Family History Library Catalog:**

The records and other material available through the Family History Library are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. This catalog is found at the main library and at each family history center. It is also available on the Internet at [www.familysearch.com](http://www.familysearch.com), and on compact disk. If you cannot find what you are looking for on the Internet version of the Catalog try the computer version at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, or at one of the Family History Centers.

You can search the Catalog by using:

- a. Place Search
- b. Surname Search
- c. Author Search
- d. Subject Search
- e. Title Search
- f. Call Number Search
- g. Film/Fiche Search

For Greek research it is best to use the *Place Search*. However the list included in the authors website at [www.greekgenealogy.org](http://www.greekgenealogy.org) is

the easiest way of finding the film of your interest.

#### **a. Place Search**

Greece is listed in the Continental Europe Section of the catalog. When using the computer you need to type the name of the town you are searching. You do not need to type the name of the county, but you need to type the word "Greece." A disadvantage of the computer version is that the place name you are searching may be spelled in the catalog differently than what you might expect. This is because of the great diversity of ways Greek letters can be rendered into English letters. The Family History Library Cataloging Department has used *The Simple Transliteration System* (see p.130) for cataloging microfilms. The book *Greek Gazetteer* (a geographical dictionary for Greece in English) has also used the same *Simple Transliteration System*. However the cataloging of books of the FHL collection has been done according to another system.

You need to search **each one** of the following:

- The town name
- The eparhia [district] name
- The nomos [county] name
- The country name

For example if your ancestor came from the town Lygourion, of the district Nauplias, county Argolidos, of Greece, you need to search each of the above underlined names. This is because, although most records were kept on a town level, some records were kept on an *eparhia* [district] level, and some on a *nomos* [county] level. There are also some records that include the whole country of Greece. Examples are the drafting records and the lists of persons who qualify for juror's duty. These records list the names of people with their father's name, age etc. by county, district, and town.

#### **b. Surname Search**

Use the Surname Search to determine whether the Family History Library has a published

family history of your family. The Family History Library has collected only a few family history books from Greece, so there is little likelihood that the Family History Library Catalog will list a book about your family. Check the Surname section of the catalog by typing the family surname. The catalog will indicate if a family history is available and will list a book call number, and/or film number.

c. Author Search

Use the Author Search if you already know the author of a particular book and want to find out whether the Family History Library has a copy of the book.

d. Subject Search

The Subject catalog lists topical subjects and indicates what the library has on each subject.

e. Title Search

This type of search is very helpful for finding out if a specific book is included in the Family History Library's collection, and how can you access it. For the present time this type of search is only available at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, and at the Family History Centers.

f. Call Number Search

You use this search if you know the call number of a book that is included in the Family History Library collection. (See Glossary on p.145 for explanation of the term "call number").

g. Film/Fiche Search

You use this search if you know the microfilm number or the microfiche number of an item included in the Family History Library collection. (See Glossary on p.147 for explanation of the words "microfilm" and "microfiche").

## OTHER LIBRARIES

- Public Libraries. In these libraries you will find information about Greece.

- Libraries of Universities. They include material on history, migration patterns, statistics, etc. Some University libraries may include material of genealogical value. An example is the University of Utah Library in Salt Lake City, which includes in its selection Greek records with birth certificates etc. This material can be reached at the following link: [www.lib.utah.edu/spc/mss/subject.html#Greek](http://www.lib.utah.edu/spc/mss/subject.html#Greek)
- Libraries of genealogical societies.
- The Library of Congress.
- Libraries in Greece.



**The National Library of Athens**

- The National Library of Athens [Εθνική Βιβλιοθήκη]. It is especially highly recommended to those who are looking for books that are out of print, such as old encyclopedias with personal histories, old issues of the Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως [Government Gazette] (see p.26), old gazetteers, etc. The address of the National Library is: Ethniki Vivliothiki Athinon , Panepistimiou 32, Athens, GREECE; Tel. (30-210) 361-4413.
- Libraries of Museums. For example the National Historical Museum [Εθνικό Ιστορικό Μουσείο], and the



Benakeion Museum [Μπενάκειο Μουσείο] in Athens include in their collections records of genealogical interest.

#### 4. THE INTERNET

The Internet has been used successfully by many who do their family history research in other countries. However for those who search for information of their Greek ancestors the Internet has not been a good source of information for the simple reason that in order to find information about your family in the Internet, some distant relative, who has done the research before you, must have put that information on the Internet.

An **instructional website**, constructed by the author of this book, Lica Catsakis, is found at <http://www.greekgenealogy.org>. This website will continue providing updated material regarding family history research.

#### 5. BOOKS

Beware of authors who do not know much about Greece!

Some of the very valuable books for your family history research in Greece are mentioned below. The ones that are included in the collection of the Family History Library have the library's call number shown. That **call number** indicates the order by which the books are placed on the shelves of the library. If this order changes the call numbers of the books involved will change also. Keep in mind that there are many more books that may be valuable to your research that are not mentioned here.

- ❖ Gazetteers – Geographical dictionaries. Since records in Greece were kept locally on a municipality, district or county level, you need to know details about places in Greece. Gazetteers include that valuable information. Detail description of various

gazetteers is given on chapter 6, pp.71-74.

- ❖ History books of towns. There is hardly a town that does not have its history written in a book. Some of these books include **birth, marriage, and death** records of that town and/or **family trees**. The Mayor of the town you are interested in can give you information about any publications regarding the history of that place.
- ❖ The *Dictionnaire Historique et Généalogique des Grandes Familles de Grèce, d'Albanie et de Constantinople* [Historical and Genealogical Dictionary of Prominent Families of Greece, Albany, and Constantinople], by Mihail-Dimitri Sturdza. This book contains brief family histories and photographs of prominent Greek families. It is written in French. The included detailed index of people mentioned in this book makes it easy to search it even if you are not familiar with the French language. A copy of this book is included in the collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, call number: Europe 949.5 D5s.
- ❖ The *Geography of Asia Minor*, Γεωγραφία της Μικράς Ασίας, υπό Παντ. Μ. Κοντογιάννη [Geographia tes Mikras Asias, by Pant. Kontogiannes], published in Athens 1921, reproduced in 1995, 470 pages, including maps. This book is very valuable for those who are searching for Greek ancestors who lived in Asia Minor. The included maps indicate both old (Greek) and new (Turkish) names of places. It is written in Greek. A copy of it is included in the collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, under Turkey, call number: Europe 956.1 E6k, or 956 Ie6.
- ❖ *Historical and Laographical Lexicon of Zakynthos, Lexikon Istorikon kai Laographikon Zakynthou* vol. 1, and vol. 2, by Leonidas H. Zois [Λεξικόν Ιστορικών και Λαογραφικών Ζακύνθου,

υπό Λεονίδα Χ. Ζώνη]. It includes names of families and their members with short histories. This book is valuable because the records of the city of Zakynthos were destroyed by fire following an earthquake that took place in the 1950's. A copy of it is included in the collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, call number 949.5 H3z.

- ❖ The Church of Greece publishes a book containing valuable information not only regarding the Church of Greece, but also all Orthodox churches. The publishing agent of the Church of Greece is called *Apostoliki Diakonia tis Ekklesias tis Ellados* [Αποστολική Διακονία της Εκκλησίας της Ελλάδος], 14 Io. Gennadiou Street, Athens, Greece. This book is published yearly. It is available for purchasing only during the month of December of each year.
- A copy of the 1976 issue is included in the collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, under the title: "*Hemerologion tes ekklesias tes Hellados*" [Ημερολόγιον της Εκκλησίας της Ελλάδος] and the Family History Library Catalog lists as author: "Apostolikes Diakonias tes Ekklesias tes Hellados." Call number: 949.5 K22E.
- A copy of the 1995 issue is also included in the collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, under the title: "*Diptycha tes Ekklesias tes Hellados, kanonarion-epeteris 1995*" [Δίπτυχα της Εκκλησίας της Ελλάδος: κανονάριον-επετηρίς], call number 264.019 Or8d.
- A copy of the 1997 issue is included in the collection of the author of this manual, Lica H. Catsakis. This copy is titled: Δίπτυχα της Εκκλησίας της Ελλάδος [Diptyha tis Ekklesias tis Ellados], published by the Αποστολική Διακονία της Εκκλησίας της Ελλάδος [Apostoliki Diakonia tis Ekklesias tis Ellados].

## Ordering books from Greece

There are many bookstores in Greece. You may want to check the yellow pages of the Greek telephone directory on the Internet. One of the largest reputable bookstores is: *G. C. Eleutheroudakis*, 17 Panepistimiou St., Athens, Greece; tel. (30-210) 331-4180, FAX (30-210) 323-9821, URL: <http://www.books.gr>, E-mail: [elebooks@hellasnet.gr](mailto:elebooks@hellasnet.gr)

## 6. NEWSPAPERS OF TOWNS

There are Societies that consist of current or former residents of towns in Greece. These Societies usually publish a newspaper monthly or quarterly. The Mayor of the town you are interested in, can give you information regarding such publications.

## 7. THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE [ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ]

A newspaper published by the Greek government, by which announcements of the government are made. Some of the valuable information included in the Government Gazette is **drafting lists**, lists of people qualifying for **jury duty**, etc. (see military records p.13, and civil records p.11). Copies of the Government Gazette can be found at the *Εθνική Βιβλιοθήκη Αθηνών*, *Ethniki Vivliothiki Athinon* [National Library of Athens], 32 El. Venizelou Street, Athens, Greece. More copies can be found in museums in Athens, such as the *Εθνικό Ιστορικό Μουσείο*, *Ethniko Istroriko Mouseio* [National History Museum], building of Old Parliament [κτήριο Παλαιάς Βουλής, ktirio Palaias Voulis], on Stadiou Street, Athens, Greece.

## 8. RELATIVES

Relatives may have a lot of valuable information. Family members may have documents concerning the place of origin such as birth or marriage certificates, photographs,

or letters (including the envelopes), or family icons with names and birth dates of the children of the family.



**Families of V. Katsakis and A. Mpalourdos  
Vrilissia, Attikis, 1953**

Get as much information as possible from older relatives; aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents, and others in the country where you live. Do this with a personal visit, if possible. If this is not possible then call them and spend some time with them on the phone. Information can be obtained by writing letters but a lot of valuable information may be missed because of writer's cramp. The form *Family Questionnaire* (see chapter 8, p.101) may help you overcome this problem.

## **Relationships**

Some of the factors that may affect your research are listed below. It will be helpful for you to learn some facts about the relationship of the immigrant ancestor with the relatives in Greece. As mentioned in other parts of this manual the reason for emigration from Greece was economical. In the early 1900's the immigrant left Greece, which was stricken by poverty at that time, to go to another land where every person was RICH. Greeks are family oriented people. Most of the times the family had to pitch in, or sell precious property for the immigrant's fare.

The immigrant left his country with the understanding that he was sent to a new land

in order to help the family financially. This stayed in the mind of the relatives in Greece. They did remember it especially when they were stricken by long lasting wars, which resulted in poverty.

When the immigrant arrived to the new land he soon found out that the streets were not paved with gold. Life was hard. Often he had to deprive himself of the essentials in order to send as much of his earnings as possible to the family in Greece, not thinking of himself, but thinking of a sister's dowry, or a brother's education. Another reason for doing this is that it was too embarrassing to let his relatives in Greece know that he had not become rich. The result of depriving himself of the essentials was that his fellow citizens in the new land were looking down to him.



**Residents of Ahilleion, Magnisias, 1930**

As years passed by, the immigrant influenced by other cultures, especially if he was married to a non Greek wife, he started adjusting to new thinking. He was embarrassed that his relatives were constantly asking for help (during World War I and World War II). Contact between him and his relatives in Greece was eventually interrupted. Letters received from Greece were not answered. The relatives felt rejected, their feelings were deeply hurt, and bitterness entered many hearts. Today the children of these relatives in Greece remember the fact that when the

family was desperate, the immigrant did not respond. Now, when the immigrant's children, or grandchildren, try to contact them, some of them become suspicious. They may feel "How is it that all these years we have been forgotten, and now all of the sudden his children (or his grandchildren) contact us? Do they really care for us, or do they want something out of us?"



**Athina and Eleni Katsaki, sisters of the author, photographed in traditional costumes**

Having this in mind we can help them get rid of their apprehension by showing genuine love and appreciation. Also remember that others may not have the same love for family history that you have. You can help them understand your love for your family history by comparing it with the love for ancient history and monuments such as the Parthenon. After all, why should we learn about Socrates and not about our great-grandfather?

It will help you to learn basics about culture, customs, traditions, in order to better understand Greek personalities. We need to show understanding and respect for our differences. Something that sounds right to us may not sound right for other cultures. Music, food, and afternoon naps, are some of these differences. We need to respect the *vraka* which the men of the islands used to wear, or

the *foustanella* (the white ruffled skirt that men of the mainland used to wear) which is a symbol of patriotism and heroism for Greeks, although it may look strange to Americans.



**Greeks, proudly wearing the old traditional costumes, Athens 1930**

Yet the kilt, the pleated skirt that Scottish men wear, it is accepted by everybody and it is treated with great respect.

We need to respect the *tsarouhi* - another symbol of heroism - and not look at it as a "pompon shoe." The *tsarouhi* was worn by the men of mountainous villages, and by those who fought for the Greece Independence. It was made of hard, thick, resilient pig skin. It had large studs, like large nail heads, on the sole, fit to be used on the rocky ground of the Greek mountains. The skin was gathered in front, and looked quite ugly to the women, who in order to make the shoe more attractive made pompons to cover the ugliness of the gathered leather. The scarf that women used to wear around the head was protecting from the sun, wind, rain, and from hay during harvest, as its edges were brought in front of the face to cover the nose and mouth, in order to prevent allergies. They did not know about allergies in old years, but they knew that if they did not cover their mouth and nose during harvest or dusty labor they would get sick.

We need to learn history, and understand what the Greek population went through, and why certain women's costumes of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are decorated with coins or with beautiful art work of silver and gold.



**Georgios V. Katsakis, author's brother with friend. Athens, 1913**

When the country was invaded the Greeks had to run for their lives, and as gold and silver was sewed on their clothes, they carried with them some of their wealth. It was an investment

Most Greek people are hospitable. They feed the visitors. Not only the relatives treat us with large meals but even clerks in archives offer soft drinks or candy.

We should never forget nor neglect to send a thank you note as soon as we come home. To the relatives we need to send cards on Christmas and Easter. Greeks do not celebrate birthdays, but they do celebrate name days. (See below "Name days"). Send photos of your family. Make the relationship personal, make a bond. Send results of your research, a family tree, preferably the fan type or something that looks like a Pedigree which also includes siblings.

Keep in mind that some may be offended if you show interest for the dead and not for the living. Some may not want you to look at the

records. They may feel their privacy is invaded. Most Greeks (and other Europeans) do not want anyone to know their age. If there is in the family a second marriage, a divorce, or an adoption, some do not want this to be known. When visiting a relative in Greece, make sure you bring a little gift - a souvenir. Your effort to speak the Greek language is appreciated. Do not hesitate to do it even if you make mistakes. When you are invited to dinner you should bring flowers or a box of candy or some kind of a dessert. When the dinner is over do not offer to help with the dishes. Be courteous, show admiration for their home, the embroidery that is in it, their children or grandchildren.

**Do not** visit nor make any telephone calls during the hours 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. When you return home remember to send a thank you note, and a card on Christmas, Easter, and on their name days.



**Athens, 1933**

### **Name days**

Greek people instead of celebrating birth dates they celebrate name days. Those are fixed dates. In older years most people did not even know what day or month they were born. However the name day is celebrated, and friends and relatives are expected to remember and send their wishes for many happy returns "XPONIA PIOΛΛA." For a list of the dates

of the most common name days see Appendix B, p.149.

### **Interviewing relatives**

Show interest for the living, not only for the dead. Some may get nervous when they feel they are being interviewed. Make your contact more of a pleasant visit than an interview. Some family members enjoy reminiscing about their ancestors and will have a wealth of colorful stories about the family. At first, especially the old ones may answer your questions negatively, telling you they do not remember anything. If you do not press them, and you just carry a friendly conversation, they will relax, and will start talking about the past. At the beginning, what they say may not be valuable, but as they continue to talk, you will be surprised on how much they will remember. Give them time. Show your love for the family, the history of it. Some may get nervous if they see you taking notes, or turning on a tape recorder. Others might not mind it. It depends on how much they appreciate history. You may ask a short question such as “when” or “where” but make sure you do not interrupt their train of thought. Do not let them remember they are being interviewed. When the conversation is done over the phone it is easy for you to take notes while they speak. For corresponding with relatives see chapter 8, *Research by Mail*.

## **9. PHOTOGRAPHS**

In the back of old photographs you may find inscriptions that often hold valuable information. If the writing is in Greek and you do not understand it, make a photocopy and send it to someone who can read Greek. If the writing is only a couple of phrases, the Family History Library can translate it for you free of charge. Send it by regular mail. For the address see p.19.

## **10. ICONS**

Icons are pictures of Saints. Every household has more than one icon. These icons are usually passed down from generation to generation. As children are born to a family, usually their names and birthdates are written in the back of a family icon. This is a good source of finding information about children that died early in life.



## **11. ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Genealogical Societies**

Some genealogical or family history societies may be of help to those who search their ancestors in Greece.

### **Greek Societies**

There are many organizations of people who originate from various areas or towns of Greece. Some of these organizations are in Greece and some in other countries. You can write to the Mayor of the town in which you are interested to give you information about such organizations, and their publications. Also the General Consulate of Greece in your area can give you information about organizations in the country you live.

Examples:

- *Pan-Arcadian Federation of America* is an organization of Greeks from the county Arkadias.

- *AHEPA* is an organization of people in the U.S.A. who originated from Greece; it includes immigrants and descendants of immigrants.

The address is:

Order of AHEPA

1909 Q Street, Suite 500, NW

Washington, DC 20009

Tel 202.232.6300 - Fax 202.232.2140

URL: <http://www.ahepa.org>.

And there are many more!



**Hrysoula A. Kitsikopoulou-Katsaki with her parents and nieces.  
Aidipsos, Euvoias, 1928**

## SAMPLES OF RECORDS

### BIRTH CERTIFICATE

for person born in 1887, issued by the municipality's office.

It actually is a certificate that this person is included in the Male Register of the town.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΝΟΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΦΘΙΩΤΙΔΟΣ  
ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΑΣΓΙΑΣ

Αριθ. Πρωτ. 212

ΔΙΑΓΡΑΦΕΙΑ  
ΑΡΧ. 10  
Ο.Γ.Α. κλπ.

**ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΝ**

Ο

Πρόεδρος της Κοινότητος Πελασγίας Φθιώτιδος

Πιστοποιεῖ ὅτι

Ὁ ἐκ τῆς ἡμετέρας Κοινότητος καταγόμενος Κατσάκης Βασίλειος  
τοῦ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ καὶ τῆς ----- φέρεται ἐγγεγραμ-  
μένος εἰς τὰ μητρώα ἀρρένων τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς Κοινότητος ὑπ' ἀριθ. -8-  
καὶ ἔτος γεννήσεως χίλια ὀκτακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα ἑπτὰ (1887)  
ὡς ὑπήκοος Ἑλλήν ἐκ γεγενῆς καὶ Χριστιανὸς ὀρθόδοξος, γεννηθεὶς ἐν ----- Πελασγίᾳ  
τῆς Ἐπαρχίας Φθιώτιδος τοῦ Νομοῦ Φθιώτιδος  
Τῇ αἰτήσῃ τοῦ ~~Κωνσταντίνου~~ Τσόγκκα ἐκδίδεται τὸ παρὸν, διὰ  
πᾶσαν νόμιμον χρῆσιν.

Ἐν Πελασγίᾳ τῇ 21 Ἰουνίου 1977

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ

Πολύμερος Κatsaros

### Translation:

The Community President of Pelasgia Fthiotidos certifies that the person originating from our Community, Katsakis Vasileios son of Nikolaos and ..... is registered in the male registers of our Community, serial number 8, and year of birth one thousand eight hundred eighty seven (1887,) being a Greek citizen by birth, and Christian orthodox, born in Pelasgia of the district Fthiotidos, county Fthiotidos.

After the request of Konstantinos Tsogkas, the present certificate is issued for any legal use.

In Pelasgia, 21 June 1977. The President Polymeros Katsaros



CIVIL REGISTRATION-DEATH CERTIFICATE, Athens 1949

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΕΙΔΙΚΟΝ ΛΗΞΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ  
ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



Αριθ. Πρωτ. 29863 ΛΗΞΙΑΡΧΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΙΣ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ


ΑΡΙΘ. ΠΡΑΞΕΩΣ 150 ΤΟΜΟΣ A ΕΤΟΣ 1949

Όνοματεπώνυμον θανόντος Δάφνη Σταλουνί  
Όνομα πατρός Δημήτριος  
Όνομα μητρός Χαρίκλεια  
Όνομα συζύγου ..... τὸ γένος τῆς συζύγου .....  
Οἶκον. κατάστασις θανόντος (Ἐγγαμος, Ἄγαμος, ἐν χηρείᾳ) .....  
Τόπος κατοικίας Αθήναι Τόπος γεννήσεως Αθήναι  
Ἡλικία ἐτῶν 75 Ἐπάγγελμα οἰκία  
Θρήσκευμα ὁρθόδοξο Ὑπηκοότης ἑλληνικὴ  
Τόπος ἀποβιώσεως Αθήναι  
Χρονολογία θανάτου 17-1-49 Ἡμέρα Δευτέρα Ὥρα 4.00 π.  
Αἰτία θανάτου ἐν θυμω φρενίᾳ

Ἀκριβὲς ἀπόσπασμα

Ἐν Ἀθῆναις τῇ 8-3- 19 49  
Ὁ Ληξιαρχὸς Ἀθηνῶν

  
  
ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ Κ. ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΣ  
ΛΗΞΙΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



Translation: Greek Republic, *Lixiarheion* of Athens, Serial No. 29863, Vital Record of Death, No. 150, volume A, year 1949. Full name of the deceased: Dafni Stalouni, father's name: Dimitrios, father's surname ..., mother's name: Harikleia, spouse's name ..., spouse's maiden name ..., marital status of the deceased (married, single, or widowed) ..., residence: Athens, birth place: Athens, age: 75, occupation: housewife, religion: Orthodox, citizenship: Greek, place of death: Athens, death date: 17 Jan 1949, day: Monday, hour: 4:00 a.m., cause of death: stroke. Athens 8 Mar 1977. [Signature of Recorder of Athens, and seals].

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE, 1906; issued by the Athens Archdiocese


ΙΕΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Αριθ. 542

Ο  
ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Πιστοποιεί ότι ως εξάγεται εκ του παρά τη 'Αρχιεπισκοπή 'Ημῶν τηρουμένου ἀρχείου  
Γάμων..... ἐξεδόθη τῇ 28ῃ τοῦ  
μηνὸς Ἀπριλίου τοῦ χιλιοστοῦ ἐννεακοσιοστοῦ ἔτους (1906)  
ἔτους ἢ ὑπ' ἀριθ. .... ἀδεια γάμου δι' ἧς ἐπιτρέπετο τῷ αἰδεσ. Ἰωάννῃ  
Ζησιμοπούλῳ ἐφημερίῳ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ Ναοῦ Ἁγίας Φωτεινῆς  
νὰ στεφανώσῃ τὸν Φίλιππον Γεωργίου Σταλουνῆ ἔτος 45  
μετὰ τῆς Δάφνης Διμητρίου Βλαχοπούλου ἔτος 35  
εἰς γάμον πρῶτον δι' ἀφορετέρου  
'Ὡς δὲ βεβαίῳ ὁ αὐτὸς Ἱερεὺς ὁ εἰρημένος γάμος ἡυλογήθη κατὰ τοὺς Ἱεροὺς κανόνας τῆς  
'Ανατολικῆς Ὁρθοδόξου τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἐκκλησίας. τῇ 28ῃ  
Ἀπριλίου 1906  
Τῇ αἰτήσῃ τῶν ἐνδιαφερομένων δίδεται τὸ παρὸν ὅπως χρησιμεύσῃ αὐτοῖς ὅπου δεῖ.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 17ῃ Μαΐου 1994  
τοῦ Μακαριωτάτου Ἀρχιεπισκόπου  
Ο ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ  
Στέφανος  
ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ



Translation: Holy Archdiocese of Athens. No.542. The Archbishop of Athens certifies that as shown in the Archbishopric's archives of marriages, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of the month April of the year one thousand nine hundred six (1906) a marriage license was issued, by which the reverent Ioannis Zisimopoulos, pastor of the Parish of Agia Foteini, was permitted to perform the marriage of Filippos Stalounis, son of Georgios, age 45, and Dafni Vlahopoulou daughter of Dimitrios, age 35, in matrimony for the first time, both of them. According to the declaration of the above mentioned priest the marriage was performed in accordance with the holy order of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April 1906.

This present document is issued after the request of the interested parties to be used as needed. Athens, 17<sup>th</sup> of May 1994. [Signature and stamp follows].

# DEATH RECORD of a person who died in a suburb of Athens, 1955

<p>Περιθώριον</p> <p>Αριθ. <u>113</u> Τόμ. <u>7ος</u> <u>1955</u></p>	<p align="center"><b>ΛΗΞΙΑΡΧΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΙΣ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ</b></p> <p>Εν <u>Καλλιθέα</u> σήμερα την <u>1</u> (πρώτην) του μηνός <u>Ιουνίου</u> του χιλιοστού <u>έννεακοσιοστού</u> πενηκοστού <u>πέμπτου</u> (1955) έτους ημέραν <u>Τετάρτην</u> και ώραν <u>10ην π.μ.</u> μεσημβρία και εν τῷ Ληξιαρχικῷ καταστήματι κειμένῳ ἐν τῷ Δημικῷ Καταστήματι.</p> <p>ἀριθμός ----- ἐνώπιον ἐμοῦ τοῦ <u>Ἡλία Μπολάνη</u> ληξιάρχου τῆς πόλεως <u>Καλλιθέας</u> τοῦ Δήμου <u>Καλλιθέας</u> τῆς ἐπαρχίας <u>Ἀττικῆς</u> ἐνεφανίσθη <u>ὁ Γεώργιος Κρανάκης</u> ἐτῶν <u>54</u> ἐπαγγέλματος <u>ἐργολάβος</u> <u>κηδεὼν</u> κάτοικος <u>Καλλιθέας ὁδὸς Λεωφ. Βενιζέλου 145, γνωστὸς μου</u></p> <p>καὶ ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι <u>ἐν τῇ ἐν Καλλιθέᾳ οἰκίᾳ</u> κειμένη ἐν τῇ <u>Πλατείᾳ Ἁγίων Πάντων</u> ἀριθ. <u>1</u> τὴν <u>τριακοστὴν</u> <u>πρώτην</u> τοῦ μηνός <u>Μαΐου</u> ἡμέραν <u>Τρίτην</u> καὶ ὥραν <u>6 μ.</u> μεσημβρία τοῦ χιλιοστού <u>έννεακοσιοστού</u> πενηκοστού <u>πέμπτου</u> έτους ἀπεβίωσεν <u>ὁ Βασίλειος Κασάκης</u> κάτοικος <u>Καλλιθέας</u> γεννηθεὶς ἐν <u>Πελασγίᾳ</u> ἡλικίας ἐτῶν <u>68</u> ἐπαγγέλματος <u>ἀστιάτωρ</u> καὶ θρησκευματος <u>Χρ. Ὁρθόδοξος</u> ὑπήκοος <u>Ἑλλήν</u> ἐγγεγραμμένος εἰς τὸ μητρὸν ἀρρένων τοῦ δήμου ----- υἱὸς ἡθογατρὸς τοῦ <u>Νικολάου</u> ἐπαγγέλματος <u>ἀποβιώσαντος</u> κατοικοῦ ----- καὶ τῆς <u>Ελένης</u> συζυγος τῆς <u>Χρυσούλας</u> τὸ γένος <u>Κατσικοπούλου</u> Ὁ θάνατος κατὰ τὴν πιστοποίησιν τοῦ ἱατροῦ <u>Λεων. Μαλαχία</u> ἐπῆλθεν ἐκ <u>συγκοπῆς τῆς καρδίας καὶ ἐμβολῆς</u></p> <p>Ἐφ' ᾧ συνετάγη ἡ παρούσα ἥτις ἀναγνωσθεῖσα καὶ βεβαιωθείσα παρὰ τοῦ δηλοῦντος <u>Γεωργίου Κρανάκη</u> ὑπεγράφη παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ παρ' ἐμοῦ -----</p> <p>Ὁ δηλώσας <u>Γ. Κρανάκης</u> Ὁ ληξίαρχος <u>Ἡλ. Μπολάνης</u></p> <p>Ἀκριβὲς ἀντίγραφον</p> <p>Εν <u>Καλλιθέᾳ</u> τῇ <u>10</u> Ἰουνίου 1955 Ὁ Ληξίαρχος</p>
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**Translation:** [On the left hand side is the record's number, volume, year, and the name of the deceased]. Vital Record of Death. In Kallithea today the 1(first) day of the month June of the one thousand nine hundred fifty fifth year (1955), day Wednesday and hour 10<sup>th</sup> a.m. and in the Recorder's office located at the Town Hall, in the presence of me Ilias Mpolanis recorder of the town Kallithea of the Municipality Kallitheas, of the district Attikis, appeared Georgios Kranakis age 54 occupation undertaker resident of Kallithea, 145 Leof. Venizelou [street], whom I know, and declared that in Kallithea and at the address 1 Plateia Agion Panton, on the thirty-first of the month May, day Tuesday and hour 6 p.m. of the year one thousand nine hundred fifty five, Vasileios Katsakis died, a resident of Kallithea, born in Pelasgia, age 68, occupation restaurant business, religion Chr. Orthodox, Greek citizen, recorded on the male register of the municipality... son of Nikolaos occupation deceased, resident ..., and Eleni; husband of Hrysoula maiden name Kitsikopoulou. According to the verification of the physician Leon. Malahia the cause of death was heart failure and embolism. Therefore this record was made and after it was read it was verified by the informant Georgios Kranakis and it was signed by him and me. The informant G. Kranakis, the recorder I. Mpolanis. In Kallithea 10 June 1955.

CIVIL REGISTRATION - BIRTH RECORD of person born in Kerkyra, 1885

εἰς βιβλίον *3<sup>ο</sup> ὑποβιβλίου* ὑπ' ἀριθμὸν *241* 8

Ο ΑΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ *καὶ ἀντ' αὐτὸν ὁ Δημ. Παρεδρὸς*  
*ὁ Γ. Φανариώτης*

Ἐν Κερκύρᾳ τὴν ἡμέραν *εἰκοστὴν ἑβδόμην* τοῦ μηνὸς *Ἰουνίου*  
τοῦ ἔτους *χιλικοστοῦ ὀκτωκοστοῦ ὀγδοστοῦ ὀγμύρου 1885* ἡμέρας τοῦ ἰσχύοντος  
Νόμου, ὁ ὑπογεγραμμένος Ἐφημέριος τῆς Ἐκκλησίας *Υ. Θ. ὑψ. τῶν Ἐξουσιῶν*  
ἐν *ταύτῃ τῇ ὁγμῇ* δηλῶ ὅτι ἐνεφανίσθη ὁ Κύριος *Νικόλαος Παπαγεωργίου*  
υἱὸς τοῦ *---* ἔτων *42* τὸ ἐπάγγελμα *βακαρεμποῦ*  
γεννηθεὶς *ἐν Ἰπείρᾳ* καὶ κατοικῶν ἐν *Κερκύρᾳ* ὅστις μοι παρουσίασε  
βρέφος *ἄρρεν* φύλου, ἐκδηλῶν ὅτι τοῦτο ἐγεννήθη τὴν ἡμέραν *1<sup>η</sup>*  
τοῦ μηνὸς *Μαΐου* τοῦ ἔτους *1885* τὴν ὥραν *4 π.μ.*  
ἐν τῇ *ὁγμῇ ταύτῃ* ἐκ τῆς *νομίμου συζύγου* *καὶ ἑταίρας* *Μαρίας Κιτσικοπούλου*  
ἔτων *35* θυγατὸς τοῦ *Αντωνίου* γεννηθείσης ἐν *Ἰπείρᾳ*  
καὶ εἰς τὸ ὅποιον κατὰ τὴν βάπτισιν ἐδόθη τὸ ὄνομα *Ἀριστείδης*  
ἀπὸ *τῶν* ἀνάδοχον Κύριον *Γεωργίου Ρούσσου* *ἑταίρου* *Ἰωάννου*  
Ἐφ' ᾧ συνετάγη ἡ παρούσα πρᾶξις ἐνώπιον τῶν μαρτύρων Κυρίων  
*Σπυρίδωνος Νεραντζή* υἱοῦ τοῦ *Νικόλαου* *γ'*  
*Χρήστον Μπαλάσκου* υἱοῦ τοῦ *διδ. Σταματίου*  
τοῦ μὲν πρώτου ἔτων *26* ἐπαγγέλματος *ἀγροῦ*  
γεννηθέντος ἐν *Κερκύρᾳ* τοῦ δὲ δευτέρου ἔτων *40*  
ἐπαγγέλματος *κρυμμένου* γεννηθέντος ἐν *Κερκύρᾳ*  
ἥτις ὑπογράφεται νομιτύπως ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἐμφανισθέντος καὶ τῶν μαρτύρων.  
Ὁ Ἐφημέριος *Ανδρέας Τερζιούδης*  
Ὁ Ἐμφανισθεὶς *Νικόλ. Παπαγεωργίου*  
Ὁ Μάρτυς *Σπρ. Νεραντζή* *ὁ Δημάρχος καὶ ὁ Πρωτοπρεσβύτερος*

**Translation:** In book 3 of delayed recordings, number 241. The Mayor of Kerkyra, and in his stead the municipal adjunct G. Fanariotis. In Kerkyra, the twenty seventh of the month June of the year one thousand eight hundred eighty five 1885, according to the existing law, the undersigned Reverent of the Church of Y. T. Yps. of Strioton in this town, I declare that appeared before me Mr. Nikolaos Papageorgiou son of ..., age 42, occupation: confectioner, born in Ipeiros and resident of Kerkyra, and he presented to me a male infant, and declared that this was born on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, year 1885, and hour 4:00 a.m., in this town, by his legal wife Mrs. Maria Kitsikopoulou, age 35, daughter of Antonios, born in Ipeiros, and to which child, at his baptism, was given the name Aristeidis by his godfather Georgios Rousis son of Ioannis. Therefore this document was done in the presence of the witnesses Mr. Spyridon Nerantzis son of Nikolaos, and Mr. Hristos Mpalaskas son of the late Stamatios, the first one age 26, occupation unknown, born in Kerkyra, and the second age 40, occupation church clerk, born in Kerkyra, which document according to law was signed by me, the person that appeared before me, and the witnesses. [Signatures].

# CIVIL REGISTRATION - MALE REGISTER, 1840

Αριθμ. εγγραφής	ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΝ	Όνομα (κύριον)	Πατρός	Μητρός	Έτος γεννήσεως	Αντικείμενο του Δήμου ή της Κοινότητας	Τόπος	Αξων αριθμός	Έτος	Θρήσκευμα	Κατοικία γονέων	Σημειώσεις
1	Αναγνωστόπουλος	Δημήτριος	Κωνσταντίνος		1840	Άργος				Χ.Ο.		
2	Βλασόπουλος	Χαράλαμπος	Ευστάθιος									
3	Βοϊτότας	Δημήτριος	Ανδριανός									
4	Γαάτουγιώτης	Ιωάννης	Δημήτριος									
5	Γιατρός	Θεοφάνης	Φουντούκος									
6	Γεωργόπουλος	Δημήτριος	Αναστάσιος									
7	Δαρρανώς	Ιωάννης	Γεώργιος									
8	Δημόπουλος	Δημήτριος	Ιωάννης									
9	Δαρλάσης	Ιωάννης	Νικόλαος									
10	Ευσταθίου	Χρήστος	Ευστάθιος									
11	Ελευθερίου	Δημήτριος	Χρήστος									
12	Ζωνιτζας	Γεώργιος	Νικόλαος									
13	Ζεμπέκος	Δημήτριος	Αναστάσιος									
14	Ζεγκίνης	Νικόλαος	Δημήτριος									
15	Ηλιόπουλος	Αναστάσιος	Κυριάκος									
16	Καραγιάννης	Ιωάννης	Κωνσταντίνος									
17	Κολλονιάρης	Νικόλαος	Κωνσταντίνος									
18	Καλυθιάς	Δημήτριος	Παναγιώτης									
19	Κατσιμάς	Δημήτριος	Βασίλειος									
20	Κορζλής	Γεώργιος	Ανδρέας									
21	Κορδαράς	Λεωνίδας	Γεώργιος									
22	Καρτζάς	Αθανάσιος	Γρηγόριος									
23	Κράζος	Βασίλειος	Γεώργιος									
24	Κατρίπου	Δημήτριος	Γεώργιος									
25	Καζάρας	Γεώργιος	Αντώνιος									

Explanation of columns: 1<sup>st</sup> serial number, 2<sup>nd</sup> surname, 3<sup>rd</sup> given name, 4<sup>th</sup> father's name, 5<sup>th</sup> mother's name, 6<sup>th</sup> year of birth, 7<sup>th</sup> birth place, the next three columns refer to another book, 11<sup>th</sup> religion, 12<sup>th</sup> parent's residence, 13<sup>th</sup> comments. In this particular record the death of the individuals is marked. The date that appears in that column is the date that the document verifying the deaths was issued. It is not the death date.

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# CIVIL REGISTRATION - INDEX OF BIRTHS, MALES AND FEMALES, 1860

ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΕΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΒΑΘΟΥ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ 1860							
Αύθιον αριθμός	ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΝ	Κύριον όνομα	Όνομα πατρός	Όνομα μητρός	Χρονολογία και τόπος ληξιαρχικού γεγονότος	Αλφαριθμητικόν στοιχείον του τόμου	Αριθμός τριτάτος
1			1860				
2	Αγγελωσούρας	Άγγελος	Γεώργιος	Βασιλεία	25-12-1859	A-B	4
3	Αντωνίου	Γεώργιος	Ανδρέας	Χαρίτις	22-12-1859	A-B	10
4	Αθανασίου	Κωνσταντίνος	Δημήτριος	Τιμή	22-12-1859	A-B	33
5	Ανδρεωσούρας	Ανδρέας	Θεόδωρος	Ανναδωρύς	16-3-1860	A-B	49
6	Αθανασίου	Αθανάσιος	Θεόδωρος	Όρσα	2-3-1860	A-B	61
7	Αδελφί	Ευδοκία	Γεώργιος	Χαρίτις	7-4-1860	A-B	75
8	Αβών	Αναστασία	Δημήτριος	Όλγα	3-4-1860	A-B	85
9	Αγγελωσούρας	Γεώργιος	Σίμος	Μαργαρίτα	17-1-1860	A-B	89
10	Αδελφί	Βασίλειος	Ζανή	Αγγελική	13-3-1860	A-B	105
11	Αωσούρας	Γεώργιος	Κωνσταντίνος	Ειρήνη	17-5-1860	A-B	135
12	Αθανασίου	Μαρίνος	Γεώργιος	Ζαχαρία	20-2-1860	Γ-D	36
13	Αντωνίου	Κωνσταντίνος	Δημήτριος	Μαρίνα	28-10-1859	Γ-D	49
14	Αγγελωσούρας	Ευδοκία	Αντωνίου	Θεοδώρα	5-1-1860	Γ-D	50
15	Αντωνίου	Άγγελος	Δημήτριος	Ανναδωρύς	10-4-1860	Γ-D	56
16	Αναστασίου	Ευαγγελία	Θεοδώρα	Μαργαρίτα	25-3-1860	Γ-D	70
17	Αδελφί	Άγγελος	Ανδρέας	Αγγελική	29-4-1860	Γ-D	76

Explanation of columns: 1<sup>st</sup> serial number, 2<sup>nd</sup> surname, 3<sup>rd</sup> given name, 4<sup>th</sup> father's name, 5<sup>th</sup> mother's name, 6<sup>th</sup> date of birth, 7<sup>th</sup> volume and 8<sup>th</sup> page number in which the record is found.

CIVIL REGISTRATION - TOWN REGISTER of Halkis, Evvoias, 1880.  
This is the left page of the book.

56 Στοιχείο Β'		ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ					
Αριθμὸς Ἀφίξεως	Χρονολογία ἐγγραφῆς			Ὄνοματεπώνυμον	Καταξία	Ἔθνος	Ἑστέλλεται ἢ ἀγόμενος
	Ἔτος	Μῆς	ἡμ.				
128				Βεντούζος Γ. Δημήτριος		εργαζόμενος	
129				" Οὐρανία σφύρα			
130				" Γεώργιος υἱοῦ			
131				Βιλιώτης Εὐάγγελος		ἀδελφ.	
132				Βραδαμίνος Γεώργιος		καρτέρας	
133				Βασιλείου Ελευθέριος		καρτέρας	
134				Βαρανίου Αναστάσιος		καρτέρας	
135				" Θεόδωρος σφύρα			
136				" Εὐάνης σφύρα			
137				" Χαρίλαος υἱοῦ		καρτέρας	
138				" Γεώργιος " "		καρτέρας	
139				" Αἰμίλιος " "		καρτέρας	
140				Βλαχόπουλος Δημήτριος		καρτέρας	
141				" Βασιλεία σφύρα			
142				" Αἰμίλιος σφύρα			
143				" Γεώργιος " "			
144				" Νικόλαος υἱοῦ			
145				Βεντέλος Ιωάννης		καρτέρας	
146				Βαρθολαῖος Ιωάννης		καρτέρας	
147				Βασιλίας Γεώργιος		καρτέρας	
148				" Γεώργιος υἱοῦ			
149				Βασιλοπούλος Γ. Ιωάννης		καρτέρας	
150				Βουγιουκλῆς Λουκάς		καρτέρας	
151				" Μαρία σφύρα			
152				" Δημήτριος υἱοῦ			
153				" Αἰμίλιος " "			
154				" Γεώργιος " "			
155				" Βασίλειος " "			
156				" Νικόλαος " "			
157				Βοσκός Δημήτριος			
158				" Αἰμίλιος σφύρα			
159				Βασιλείου Αλέξανδρος		καρτέρας	
160				Βασιλοπούλος Γ. Γεώργιος		καρτέρας	
161				Βελισσαρίου Δ. Χρηστάκης		καρτέρας	
162				Βασιλείου Θεόδωρος		καρτέρας	
163				Βασιλείου Ιωάννης		καρτέρας	
164				Βενεζανέας Ιωραλάκης		καρτέρας	
165				" Μαρία σφύρα			

Explanation: Families are listed in alphabetical order, with the father's name and occupation listed first. Below is the mother's name and her relationship to the head of the family. Under her name are the children's names in order of age, and whether each is a son or daughter.



This is the right page of the book with additional information

ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ				
Αριθμός Μη τρού αρίθων	Την εποχή εκτέλεσε το δικαίωμα της ελληνικής Πατριάρχης	Α Ι Τ Ο Υ Τ Ρ Ο Υ	Της οικογένειας	Αριθμός πρωτοκόλλου
			Πατρίδα	
		Εκτέλεσε		
		Εκτέλεσε		
		Εκτέλεσε		
Αναγράφει μετακινήσεις οικογενειών εις τον Δήμον το 1886				
		Εκτέλεσε		
		Εκτέλεσε		
		Εκτέλεσε		
Εκτέλεσε οικογένειαν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς 1882 διαταγῆς τοῦ Κομάρχη ἐκτελέσας ὅπως ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλῆσει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ 1886				
Μετακίνησις ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλῆσεως τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ 1886				

On this page comments are written such as: that the family has moved, where and when. Also the deaths of persons are noted.

CIVIL REGISTRATION – CITIZEN'S DECLARATION, 1839

*Αριθ. 141*

**ΔΙΑΚΗΡΥΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ** *Χαριστάς Χατζήμας* *Εκ κτήσεως*

ΟΔΟΣ

Αριθ. *οικίας* του ιδιοκτήτου *Χαριστάς Χατζήμας* *Εκ κτήσεως*  
 γειτνιαζούσης με *οὐδὲν* *Διαδοχὴ*

Πρὸς ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ Ἀρθροῦ 45 τοῦ ἀπὸ 3 Δεκεμβρίου 1836 Υ. Β. διατά-  
 καὶ τοῦ Ἀρθροῦ 3 τοῦ περὶ Δήμων Νόμου, καὶ κατὰ συνέπειαν τῆς ὑπ' Ἀριθ.  
 διατάξεως τῆς δημοτικῆς Ἀστυνομίας κάμνω τὴν διακήρυξίν μου, ὡς ἑξῆς.

1 Ὀνομάζομαι *Χαριστάς Χατζήμας* *Καίηνα*  
 2 Εἶμαι γεννημένος εἰς *Καίηνα* *Ἐπαρχία* *Προμηθίου* *ἐν τῇ* *Ταυροχώρα*  
 3 Φέρω ἡλικίαν ἐτῶν *40*  
 4 Εἶμαι ἄγαμος *ἢ ἄγαμος*  
 5 Κατοικῶ εἰς τὸν Δῆμον τοῦτον ὅτις τοῦ ἐτους *1830*  
 6 Εἶμαι καὶ θέλω νὰ εἶμαι δημότης τοῦ Δήμου *Ναυπλίου*  
 ἢ δὲν ἀνήκω εἰς καλὴν Δῆμον  
 7 Εἶμαι θρησκείας τοῦ *Ἀνατολίου* *δύνατος*  
 8 Εἶμαι ὑπάκουος τοῦ *Βασιλέως* *Κράτους*  
 9 Ἐξασκῶ ἐπιτηδεύματα *Οὐρανίου* *ἢ ἔχω ἐπάγγελμα*  
 10 Ἐχω σύζυγον ὀνομαζομένην *Κωνσταντὴ Χαριστά* *θυγατέρα τοῦ* *Ἰωάννου*  
 11 Ἐχω παιδιὰ 2 ὀνομαζόμενα *καὶ* *θρησκείας* *Ἀνατολίου* *δύνατος*  
 τὸ Α'. *Βασιλείου* *ἡλικίας ἐτῶν 14 καὶ ἐπιτηδεύματος*  
 τὸ Β'. *Παυλίου* *ἡλικίας ἐτῶν 6*  
 τὸ Γ'. *ἡλικίας ἐτῶν 3*

12 Ἐχω ὑπηρέτην ὀνομαζόμετον *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ χω*  
 ἔχοντα ἡλικίαν ἐτῶν  
 13 Ἐχω ὑπηρέτησαν ὀνομαζομένην *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ χω*  
 ἡλικίας ἐτῶν  
 14 Ἐνεαῦθα προσθέτονται, εἴαν ἔχῃ, οἱ γονεῖς καὶ λοιποὶ συγγενεῖς

15 Ἡξεύρω νὰ γράψω *ἢ δὲν ἡξεύρω νὰ γράψω*  
*Ἐν Ναυπλίῳ τὴν 16. Ἰουνίου 1839.*  
 16 Ἰπογράφω *ἰδιόχειρος* *Διὰ τὸν ἀγράμματον*  
*Κωνσταντὸς*

**Brief translation of included information:** Declaration of... [Name of head of household, street name and number; owner of house]. "In obeying the Article 45 of the Royal Order dated 3 Dec 1836 and the Article 3 of the law concerning municipalities, and obeying the order of the municipal police I make my declaration as follows..." Then the following information is given: full name, birth place, age, marital status, residing in the municipality... since 1830, religion, citizenship, occupation, spouse's name and her father's name, children's names, ages, religions, and occupations, having a servant or not and information about the servant's name, age, birth place, and if there are parents or other relatives living with the person making the declaration, and whether illiterate or not.

1759 Οκτωβρίου 18 εβάπτισα ένα πεδί θηλικό νόμιμο του ευγενεστάτου Σιόρ Νικολέτου Ρίκου  
 γεινμένο μετά τις ευγενεστάτης κυρίας Μπετούλας θυγατρός του ευγενεστάτου Σιόρ Νικολάου  
 Καβουδίστρα. Το αναδέχτη εκ του αγίου βαπτίσματος η κεράτσα Ρίνα γινή του Σιόρ Γεωργίου  
 Μπον Σκριβάνα. Το ονόμασε Αντριανούλα Βενερίνα. Ήτον μινόν δύο μερόν 6 ως μας ήπαν η γονείς.

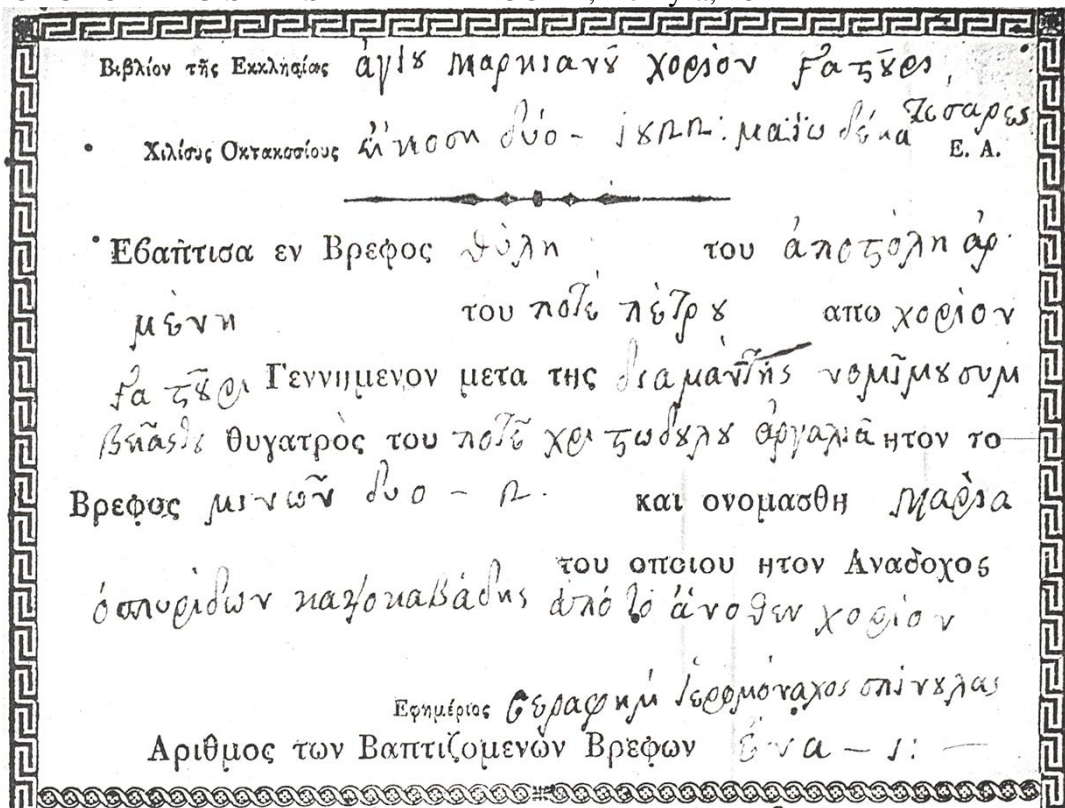
Translation:

1759 October 18, I baptized a female child legitimate of the noblest Mr. Nikoletos Rikos born by the  
 noblest Mrs. Mpetoula daughter of the noblest Mr. Nikolaos Kavoudistras. The child was received  
 from the holy baptism by the lady Rina wife of Mr. Georgios Mpon Skrivana. She named her  
 Antrianoula Venerina. She was two months and 6 days old as stated by the parents.

The Greek text reads:

1759 Οκτωβρίου 18 εβάπτισα ένα πεδί θηλικό νόμιμο του ευγενεστάτου Σιόρ Νικολέτου Ρίκη  
 γενιμένο μετά τις ευγενεστάτης κυρίας Μπετούλας θυγατρός του ευγενεστάτου Σιόρ Νικολάου  
 Καβουδίστρα. Το αναδέχτη εκ του αγίου βαπτίσματος η κεράτσα Ρίνα γινή του Σιόρ Γεωργίου  
 Μπον Σκριβάνα. Το ονόμασε Αντριανούλα Βενερίνα. Ήτον μινόν δύο μερόν 6 ως μας ήπαν η γονείς.

[Note that the priest who recorded this baptism does not spell the words correctly.]



Translation:

Book of the Parish of Agios Markianos. Village Gastouri. One thousand eight hundred twenty two – 1822, May fourteen. I baptized a female infant daughter of Apostolis Armenis son of the late Petros, of village Gastouri, born by Diamanti his legal spouse daughter of the late Hristodoulos Argalias. The infant was two – 2 months old and was named Maria, whose godfather was Spyridon Kapsokavadis of the above mentioned village. The Reverent Serafim Monk-Priest Spinoulas. Number of the Baptized Infants: one – 1.

The Greek text reads:

Βιβλίον της Εκκλησίας Αγίου Μαρκιανού χωρίου Γαστούρι. Χιλίους Οκτακοσίους είκοσι δύο 1822, Μαΐου δέκα τέσσαρες. Εβάπτισα ἐν Βρέφος θύλη του Αποστόλη Αρμένη του ποτέ Πέτρου από χωρίον Γαστούρι Γεννημένον μετὰ της διαμάντης νομίμου συμβείας του θυγατρὸς του ποτέ χριστοδούλου Αργαλιά. Ἦτον το Βρέφος μινῶν δυο – 2 , καὶ ονομάσθη Μαρία, του οποίου ἀνάδοχος ο Σπυρίδων Καψοκαβάδης από το ἀνοθεν χωρίον. Εφημέριος Σεραφὶμ ἱερομόναχος Σπίνουλας. Αριθμός των Βαπτιζομένων Βρεφῶν ἕνα – 1.

[Note that the priest who recorded this baptism does not spell the words correctly.]